SHERMAN ON FINANCE.

THE OHIO SENATOR DENOUNCES THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

OPENS OHIO'S CAMPAIGN.

The Financial History of the United States Discussed at Length-Declares That Workingmen and Pensio ers Would Be Rained If the Gold Standard Is Not Maintained.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17 .- The Republican State campaign opened here at I o'clock this afternoon in a great bent in the presence, it is estimated of 10,000 people. At 1:30 o'clock, after the usual music and cheering of some weil known men, Governor Bushnell, es chairman, formally opened the exrises with a short speech, after which he introduced United States Senator John Sherman, who was reexived with great cheering. As soon so order was restored, the veteran Enancier spoke, in part, as follows:

Both the silver and tariff are vital questions of domestic policy of equal importance, but I propose on this occasion to coafin my remarks mainly to what is known as the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen parts of silver to coaff gold. This issue is thrust upon us by the Democratic party, or, rather, by the Popu-

the Democratic party, or, rather, by the Popu-last branch of the Democratic party. "Gold and silver coins are recognized by all commercial nations of the world as the best scanner has nations of the worn as the coes-standards of value, as the measure of every ar-ticle of desire, of everything that is bought or sold. These two meta's not only measure all other things, but they measure a ch other. Their relative value constantly changes. Swenty-three years ago sixteen ounces of sil-

New thirty-one ounces of silver can be bought by one ounces of gold.

"In 1844, during the administration of Pre-Stont Jackson and under the leadership of Baniel Webster and Thomas H. Benton, Con-gress adopted the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold, by reducing the number of grams in the gold coin. As silver was thus slightly underen'ued it was not largely coined. Silver could be soined in France at the ratio of 1: to 1, and the owner of silver bullion could send it to Prance and have it converted into coin at that matio, thus receiving about 2 per cont more for the bullion than if coined at the American sation than it coined at the American sation is to: Gold became the only American base coin in circulation, and the avowed pur-pose of the pas-rgo of the law of 1814 was to make gold the standard. This law, heartily approved by Androw Jackson, would now be called The Crime of 1834.

THE ACTION TAKEN IN 1853.

In 1853, upon the report of Senator Hunter. n Picros was president and when all sches of the government were under Demo-ce control. Congress reduced the quantity emiceontrol. Congress reduced the quantity of silver in the fractional coins (half dimes, dimes, quarters and half dollars) more than 6 per cont, directed the purchase of the silver for their coinage on government account abolished the law for their free co nage and made them a full legal tender for \$1 only, leaving gold still practically the only full legal tender United States coin. At this time the silver dollar had . At this time the silver dollar had States coin. At this time the silver dollar had disappeared from the current coings of the United States and was practically and purposely demonstrate. This, I suppose, would now beganded the 'Crime of 1853.' Silver was practically demonstrated by this act and the nt of 1524.
This certain that from 18 1, when Mr Jeff-

erson became president, to the close of Ruchanan's administration in 1881 the Democratic ty was a gold party, oppo ed to si ver and

*When the Republican party came into power in 1-61, by the election of Mr. Lim oin its had to face a formid-thler bellion. G. Id and atter were alike banished from circulation and irredeemable paper means of all denominations, from ten cen's to \$.00 was substi-tuted in place of coi. When he war wesorer threa in place of cots. When he war w. sover the Republic in party sought to resore specie payment as soon as practicable. In March, 169, it pecked the faith of the nation to pay-ment in coin or its equivalent of all bonds of the United States and to reteem the United States notes at the earliest possible moment in

THE 1873 REVISION OF MINT LAWS.

"in order to carr; out this plodge it b came necessary to revise the various coinage laws of the United States. This was promptly and vary carefully done by a bill framed in the Treasury department while Mr. Boutwell was Secretary. It was thoroughly considered by the experts of that department unit was printed and submitted to all persons in the United and submitted to all persons in the United States who were supposed to be familiar with the coinage liws. The bill, containing sixty-seron sections, accompanied by a mass of information that fills a volume, was sent to Congress April 2, 157, by Secretary Butwell and its passage was strongly recommended by him. This bill omitted from the coins of the United States the silver dollar, precisely as was done in 15 2, but provided for the coinage of the fractional parts of the & libr in accordance with the act of that year. The bill was ance with the act of that year. The bill was pending in Congress for three years—was care-ally considered in both houses and special at-tention was called to the emission of the 41 % grain silver do lar, which was never in the bill

sociating 120 grains of stand rd silve. but this dellar was made like the minor coins, a legal tender for \$3) only. There was but one yea and may vote on the bil, and that was on the proposition to repeal the charge made by the mint for the coinage of gold I voted The bill pass of both houses and became a law February 12, 1873, by peach by a unant-mous vote of both parties, and as specially supported and vote if for by the senator, and

at any stags, and the reasons for this omission given. It was finally determined at the urgent sequest of members from the Pacific coast to

ert among the silver coin a trade dollar

ting an grains of stand rd silve , but

embers from the -ilver states
"This has been called the 'c ime of '83' and This can occur can be a first the country of the Senate I was neft to be the hiel orinizat. It was, in thet, a wise measure of public policy, carefully discussed and considered during three years. When we test the outery ar inst this act with When we test the outery arainst this act with the sober acts shows by official records, it appears simply ludicrons. The total numb r of allow dollars coined from 1:22 to 157 was 8.04.

186; while the number of trade dollars issued under the coinage act of 18 i containing seven and one half grains more alve than the old dollar was 1:151,93 and the nt. bo of standard silver dollars coined under 1. Hand-altison act of 1573 was 4.0,70,90. file-four times the number issued before 1877.

The is strange that the very men who sup-

set after treasure of 1873 was 40.79124. M. Jour times the number issued before 1873.
"It is prange that the very men who supported and urged this coinage I wonf 12 and domained the exclusive coinage of gold are the very men who now demand the free coinage of silver and denounce as "golditis" and subbern all who believe in the coinage of both the ad-silver.

sobers all who believe in the collage of both gold and silver.

"It has been said that the dropping of the silver dollar in the coinner act of 15% was surgestitionally done. This charge is shown to be also by the debate in congress, and especially by the declaration of the men who now make the charge. Sixteen months after the passage of that act Senator Jones of Novada, in a delate in the Senate June 11, 15%, said: 'I am exposed to any proposition, come in whatever from it may, that attempts to overrule what the limited has made for money. I believe the scorner we come down to a purely gold charles of the total the country."

"Unative Stevent of Movada, in the same delate on the 1 th of June, 1834: 'Sir, the labor.

ing man and the prolinesr is entitled to asset his product and his labor measured by the same standard of the world that measures your national debt. There have been a great many battles fought again t gold, but gold has won every time Gold never has compromised. Gold has made the world respect it all the time. The English people once thought they could get allo g without gold for a while, but they had to come back to it.

"On June 1. 1854, fenators Jones and Stewart and all the representatives and senators of the

they had to come back to it."

"On June 1. 1854. Fenators Jones and Stewart and all the representatives and senators of the silver states were urgent and honest in saying that goll was the best and only standard of values, but they changed their minds when the largely in recessed and increasing production of silver in Nevada and other states reduced the market value of silver below that of gold at the established ratio of sixteen to one. Then they wanted a market for their silver. They wanted to pay existing debts and obligations contracted upon a gold basis in rilver But took care in their contracts to stipulate for the payment of gold in them, and this has been and is now the general practice in the silver states. "During this period silver rapidly fell in market value below gold at the ratio of sixteen to 1. Prior and subsequent to 1812 many changes were made in coinage by the leading countries of the world. Germany in 1871 changed its standard from silver to gold. France, Italy, Switzyrland and Belgium had in 1831 entered into a treaty called the Latin union to which others tecame parties and by which the coins of each of these countries are received and paid by all of them. This important arrangement was first modified and finally abandoned and gold became the standard of values of these countries, but in all, silver was coin d and largely need as a subsidiary coin p ocis ly as in the United States.

Mr. Sherman here sketched at considerable length the history of the

Mr. Sherman here sketched at considerable length the history of the Bland-Allison act of 1875 and the Sherman purchase act and its repeal. Referring to the bimetallic declaration in the repealing act declaring it to be the policy of the United States to always maintain the parity of gold and silver, he said:

"This dec aration, made by Congress and approved by the president at a time when the public mind was centered upon the silver question, is a wise statement of public policy that ought to be acted upon without regard to party divisions. This bill passed a House of Rep. ty divisions. This bill passed a House of Representatives fresh from the people by a vot. of 23 year and 118 mays and the Senata by the vote of 43 yeas against 32 mays. This act was not a party vote but it is, I believe, the expression of opinion of a majority of the two great parties of the country.

"And here, fellow citizens, we ought to stand. I appeal to Demorrate and Republicans alike. We are all interested in having a sound and stable currency founded upon gold and silver. We cannot by law fix the value of either metal or coin or of any of the articles that emerinto

or coin or of any of the articles that enter into

the wants of life.

"Wa and July 1, last, in actual circulation among the people of the United States, \$1,109,721,2", as stated by the report of the treasury department. We had also at that date 164,-211,93; in the treasury, mostly gold and silver, held for redemption of United States notes and silver, and the properties the silver continuous. All these forms of money. hold for redemption of United States notes and silver certificates. All these forms of money have been maintained by the government at par with gold and they travel the circle of the world without diminution of their purchasing power. Though silver bullion has fallen to nearly one half in former value yet we have used it and maintained silver coins made from it at a parity with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. "But now we are brought face to face with a proposition wick." greet [1, w."] make sil-

proposition which, if greet to will make silver the sale tendard of value for all d b's and credits, for the wages of labor and the purchase and sale of property If the free coinage of silver is authorized then the market value of silver bullion becomes the s andard for pay-ments on all contracts made in the past, the present r the future and 42% grains of standars silver billion, worth now a cents, can, with free coinage, be coined into a dellar upon the demand of any holder of such billion. upon the demand of any holder of such billion. The government does not undertake to ministrain its relative value with gold. The government stamps it This is a dollar. Its purchasing power is fifty-three cents but its debt paying power is one deliar of debt. It it the doctrine of the lopulist and Anarchist, but it is in direct opposition to the traditional policy of Jeffers in, Andrew Jackson and the Demogratic parts.

Democratic party.
"It is sometimes said of creditors that they are blood thirsty Shylocks, aristocrats, blood-suckers, extertioners. It may be that there are among money lenders some men who merit epithets, but the great body of the creditors of our country are among the thrifty, industrions and intelligent men and women of every com-

"One great body of creditors here is the 970, 0)0 Unior soldiers, their widows and orphans who are creditors of the United States to the amount of over\$10,000,000 a year for savijes
and sacrifices in the Union army. It would be
an act of perady and meanness beyond expression for this great country to pay them with money of less purchas ng power then gold roin. merely because the overproduction of silver in the United States has rejuced the market value of silver bullion contained in a silver dollar. To take advantage of this decline in order to reduce the value of the pittance to those pen-sioners is worse than to rob the graves of the

"By far the greatest injury resulting from by far the greatest injury resulting from the free coinage of silver will fall upon the workingmen Their wages are now based upon moner of the highest value upon gold coin of standard value. Under free coinage of silver the value of the silver dollar will fall to fiftythe value of the silver dollar will fall to fifty-three cents in gold, or as I have already said, the 101 cents of the gold dollar will be worth 134 cents of the silver dollar. With free coin-age of silver every working man can and ought to demand enough silver for his daily wages to be equal to the purchasing power of his pres-ent wages in gold. The struggle between workingmen and employer will then commence and no one knows botter than the workingman how difficult it is to get an advance of pay. We workingmen and employer will then commence and no one knows better than the workingman how difficult it is to get an advance of pay. We have strikes and strifts enough now, when the working man gets his pay in gold coin, or its equivalent but what will be the condition when he is paid in cheaper money of the same nominal amount, but of less purchasing power? Every syntim at of justice will be on the side of the workingman in his struggle for good money or increased wages in cheap money.

'Of all the evils which a government can inflict nose can be greater than cheap money, whether of coin or paper. That dollar is the best dollar that buys the largest quantity of food and clothing. That dollar is the gold dollar, for it buys mers food and clothing than any other dollar and will also buy a silver dollar for fifty-three cents, if the coinars of silver is made free at the ratio of 1) to 1 of gold.

"Experience has shown that the U-itted States can make the silver do" re buy as much as the gold dollar, but it can only by done by the government buying silver buillion as nybeded and coining i 'nto dylars on government account. This matter of the free coinage of silver and the degradation of the standard of value involves not only ones ions of mensey, but of

count. This has been tried.

'This matter of the free coinage of silver and the degradation of the standard of value involves not only ques ions of money, but of honor and good faith. When their honor is involved, the people never fail to respond. They have complied with every promise and pail every debt contracted aims the organization of the national government, as it became due. They have paid four-fiths of the debts contracted during the civil war, and the prospect was hopeful that all of it would be paid before the clo e of this century, but this reversing our standards of value has, like the fire bell at night startled and alarmed our people."

"Let ue settle it by following the action of Washington. Hamilton, Jefferson. Benson, Hunter, Lincoln was Grant. Let us maintain silver and gold at par with each other at the legal ratio of 13 to 1 until a conference among nations can prescribe common standards of value. In the meantime let no act by does, no policy be adopted, no expedient resorted to that will tarnish the honor of the great republic."

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug.—News of an assassination reached here to-day from the mountain fastness of Sevier county. As the result of a raid made by moonshiners Reed Jones, 5 years old, is now in his grave and his brother William, 16 years of age, is danger-omly injured.

TO RESTORE WAGES.

UNION PACIFIC EMPLOYES GO TO COURT.

A Petition Filed at Omaha Which Will Bring a Judicial Interpretation of the Wage Schedule and Code of Rules Decided Upon Before Judge Caldwell.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.-A suit has been filed in the United States circuit court which is likely to demonstrate just how great permanent benefits the men on the Union Pacific are to reap from the famous wage schedule conference held before Judge Caldwell in March, 1894. Among the other results of this famous conference, in fact the result it was called to accomplish, was the adoption of a wage schedule and a code of rules which was to govern the relations of the men and the receivers. Among these rules was one which provided that no man should be discharged without just cause, and another was that the schedule of pay fixed upon at that time was not to be altered except by order of the court.

The men in the telegraph branch of

The men in the telegraph branch of the service allege that both of these provisions have been violated, and on this the issue will be joined in a case which was filed in the United States Circuit court. In this case J. T. Weybright, L. M. Tudor, L. Rosenbaum and N. A. Smith, representing the Order of Railway Telegraphers, members of the joint protective board of the employes of the Union Pacific system appear as plaintiffs.

The petition recites the order en-tered by Judges Caldwell and Riner at the conclusion of the hearing in March, 1894, and the conference leading up to it. They then proceed to state that the following rates of pay for telegraph operators were fixed by the order: Rogers, \$62 per month; Benton, \$67; Alda. \$62; Boone, \$45; Rockville, \$45. Without notice to the men or the court, and in violation of that order, the petition states, the wages at these stations have been reduced as follows: Rogers to \$35, Be ion to \$25. Alda to \$35, Boone to \$25, Rockville to \$25. They petition to the court that the wages of the men be restored to the amount named in the schedule and the difference between that and the amount they have received since the reduction be paid

By far the most important portion of the petition is contained in the next paragraph. In it the petitioners allege that the managing officials the company are hostile to organized labor, particularly to the Order of Kailway Telegraphers, and that a systematic effort has been made to weed out the leaders of the order by summarily discharging them without cause.

The telegraphers have another grievance which will be brought to the attention of the court. It has been the custom on the Union Pacific for a long time to deduct from the pay of each man on the system the of 40 cents per month for the maintenance of hospitals on the system. The telegraphers allege that they receive no benefit from the hospitals except in case of those who reside at the place where they are maintained. They complain that they are not given any accounting of the ex-penditure of the money collected for this purpose from the men, which they allege amounts to about \$100,000 per year, and that if they must pay they are entitled to know what becomes of the money. They will also allege in the petition that at the present time the Union Pacific does not maintain any hospitals, simply having the use of a small number of cots in hospitais conducted by private parties or associations, and that the expense attached thereto is not sufficient to warrant the collection of ent taken from the employes.

MR. BRYAN'S PROGRAM.

Speeches in Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Baltimore and a Trip Through Missourt.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 17.-The program of Mr. Bryan after his vacaion includes speeches in Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Baltimore and St. Louis. Present arrangements for Mr. Bryan are that he will go from Cleveland to Lincoln, where he will remain a few days. Then he will make a trip to St. Louis and through Missouri and the South.

The candidate's party spent yesterday very quietry. In the morning they attended the Presbyterian church in Irvington in company with General Samuel Thomas and Mrs. It was not known that Mr. and Mrs. Bryan would be present, so that the congregation was of only its usual size

A Warrant for a Wichita Lawyer.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 17 .- A warrant was issued last night for Lawyer George S. Wilson, ex-secretary of the Democratic county committee, upon complaint of T. D. Fly a of lows, charging Wilson with the embezzle ment of \$1,800 while he was administrator of the estate of Mrs. Sally Kennedy. Wilson's side of the story has not been heard.

Oklahoma Ginning Plant

GUTHRIE, Okla., Aug. 17 .- The Cimarron Ginning company, with a capital of \$40,000, was chartered to-day, and will bui'd an immense ginning plant one mile east of Langston. E. M. Green is president. W. J. Fonts, treasurer, and F. A. Thompson, sccretary. Thirty stockholders, representing 1,500 acres of cotton, are in the

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 17. — The chemical laboratory building at the University of Illinois was almost destroyed by fire yesterday morning, the result of a stroke of lightning. The damage to the building is \$20,000 and to the contents about \$50,000.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The Duke of Tetuan, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, has received a Washington dispatch, giving satisfactory assur-ances regarding the alleged fillbuster-ing expedition of the Laurade.

SHOT BY A NEGRO BOY.

A Gallant Soldler Meets Donth at the Hands of a Burglar.

SPARTENBURG, S. C., Aug. 17. - Captain John H. Blassingham, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this city and state, was shot and killed yesterday afternoon by Chris Cannon, a negro boy. Cannon was robbing the house of Captain Blussingham's sister, where he was visit-ing. Captain Blassingham was a member of one of the most prominent families in the state, and a man re-spected and honored by all. He was agallant Confederate soldier, and be-fore the war was a colonal in the fore the war was a colonel in the United States army.

SPAIN ASKS BIG DAMAGES.

Uncle Sam to Be Held to Account for

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- The Spanish government is preparing a big bill of damages to be presented to the United States on account of the numerous expeditions alleged to have gone from our shores to the relief of the Cuban insurgents. In support of its claim to reparation it intends to invoke the precedent established against Great Britain in the celebrated Alabama claims award made by the Geneva arbitration tribunal.

Terrible Heat in Touss.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 17.-The sun went down Saturday night upon a parched and withered earth, the mercury registering 105. It came up botiing hot yesterday morning and at 10 o'clock it scored :04. At 3 o'clock the mercury reached the unprecedented height of 10s deg., the hottest weath-er on record for this section. Men panted like tired hounds from the chase, and sought in every way to avoid the intolerable heat. At 11 o'clock a little shower of rain, with a gust of wind, came up on the famished arth which sent the thermometer down to 36 and gave the people hope that this was the culminating day of the most extraordinary heat period ever experienced in Texas.

Counterfeiting on a Large Scale.

WASHINNTON, Aug. 15.—The secret service bureau of the Treasury department has been requested to look into a report of extensive counterfeiting of United States silver dollars in one of the Central American states. The information comes from a Mexico paper and was sent to the State department by Minister Ransom. It states that in one of the Central American states a company has been organized by Americans, who have purchased the silver dollars of the state, worth 47 cents, and coined them into American dollars. It is said that 2,500,000 of these dollars have been shipped into this country, where they have passed at par.

American Oil in Disfavor

BERLIN, Aug. 17 .- As a result of the agitation in newspaper circles and among the business men growing out of the alleged amalgamation of the last three of the independent oil firms with the Standard Oil company, and the report that the American company now controls the petroleum market, it is now an-nounced that it is possible that the government will take steps to facili-tate the importation of galician oil. It is also removed that an attempt will be made to impose an almost prohibitive duty on American oil.

Sarah Angell Assigns Her Claim NEW YORK, Aug. 17.-Sarah Brown

Gould Angell, the alleged widow of Jay Gould, has transferred all her right, title and interest in the Gould estate to Amasa J. Parker, ir., of Albany, N. Y., and Margaret E. Cody of Denver, Colo. Mrs. Angell says that she was married about April, 1853, to Jay Gould. Lawyers of the Gould estate have asserted from the beginning that the case was a trumped up one, and that they were not at all worried about it.

An Aeronaut's Terrible Beath.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 17.-B. Frank Jacobs, an aeronaut traveling with a circus, met with a horrible death here yesterday in the presence of his wife and an assembled throng. He was having a balloon race at Baldwin park with Professor Dudley, when his balloon burst, 200 feet from the ground. His parachute failed to open nd he was dashed to the ground, breaking almost every bone in his

Negro Burglar Killed.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17 .- John W. Joyce, a salconkeeper, had a terrible encounter with a negro burglar who gained access to his room yesterday morning. In the struggle, and after the negro had cut Joyce's face and neck in a terrible manner, the saloon-keeper succeeded in putting two oullets into the intrader's body. The burglar escaped, but his body was found near by later.

Thomas Ewing Sherman a Jesuit. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 17.-During the 6 o'clock mass at SS. Peter and Paul's church yesterday, in the presence of a large congregation, Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of the late General William T. Sherman, made his final vows of purity, chastity and obedience, and was forever joined to the Jesuit order, which he entered in Maryland in 1878.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 10.-Ice prices have teadily advanced since the opening of the season until they are up to the highest point reached in this city for several years. This week there was an additional increase of \$1.25 per ton to the trade and another increase may be expected soon.

Editor J. A. Hudson Sells Out. MACON, Mo., Aug. 15 .- J. A. Hudson has sold the Macon Times to Cap-tain Ben Eli Guthrie, chairman of the Democratic county committee, for

DR. NANSEN RETURNS.

ARRIVES AT VARDO ISL-AND. NORWAY.

failed to Reach the Pole-Went Four Degrees Nearer Than Any Other Explorer - Abandoned the Fram in the Autumn of 1895 and Took to the Ice.

MALMO, Sweden, Aug. 15. - The newspaper Dagensnyheler has received communications from Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Schottansen from the island of Vardo, Norway. These communications state that they abandoned the Fram in the autumn of 1895 and resorted to the ice.

The steamer Windward, carrying supplies to the Jackson-Farnsworth expedition, picked them up near Franz Josef land. They expected that the Fram would eventually drift to the east coast of Greenland.

Did Not Reach the Pole. Dr. Nausen left the Fram on March 14, 1895, in 84 degrees north latitude. He traversed the polar sea to a point 88 degrees, 14 minutes north lati nde. situated north of the new Siberia situated north of the new Steria islands. No land was sighted north of 82 degrees of latitude, or thence to Franz Josef land, where he passed the winter, subsisting on bear's flesh and whale blubber. Dr. Nansen and his companions are

in the best of health. The Fram is expected at Vardo or Bergen shortly. She stood the ice well. There were no sick persons on board when Nansen left her.

The steamer Windward took letters

The steamer Windward took letters for Nansen when it started to the re-lief of the Jackson-Farmsworth expedition, as Mr. Jackson expected to find Nansen and was convinced that his idea of drifting across the pole in the ice was impracticable. He was also convinced that Nansen would return in the direction of Franz Josef

Dr. Nansen failed to reach the North pole, but he touched a point four degrees nearer than any other explorer has done.

VARDOE, Norway, Aug. :6.-The captain of the Windward, the British steamer which has just returned from Franz Josef land after taking supplies to the British North pole expedition commanded by Jackson and known as the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, filed a telegraphic message here yesterday describing the accidental meeting of Jackson and Dr. Nansen, forming one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of Arctic exploration, for it appears that the Norwegian ex plorer had been living in a hut quite close to one of the English explorer's stations for a long time previous to the meeting of the two men, yet neither one of them was aware of the other's presence in that vicinity. In this messrge, Jackson describes his accidental meeting with Dr. Nansen while the latter was traversing the ice pack, and it appears that it was a lucky meeting for the Norwegian ex-plorer, as the latter was misled, owing to inaccuracies on the man drawn by Payer, the discoverer of Franz Josef land, and also pecause Dr. Nansen s two chronometers and his watel having stopped, he was quite unable to establish his position and was consequently trying to march westward to Spitzbergen over the ice pack, which was not only highly dangerous

but probably impossible.

Jackson, after meeting Nansen, conducted the latter to Elmwood, the headquarters of the British expedition, where the Doctor awaited the arrival of the Windward, which left the Thames on June 10, and Vardoe on June 28, to take supplies to the Jackson expedition, and not to bring them

back, as currently reported. Jackson, in the dispatch filed by the cantain of the Windward, said: "On June 17, I met Dr. Nansen three miles out on a floe, east of Cape Flora, and under most extraordinary circum-stances. He had wintered in a rough hut within a few miles of our north-ern limit in 1895, and this spring we unwittingly came within a few miles

of his winter quarters.
"Dr. Nansen left the Fram with one companion, Lieutenant Sigard Scott Hansen, a lieutenant in the Norwegian navy, and director in the astronomical, meteorological and magnetic observa-tions, and reached latitude S6:14, traveling northeast from where he left the Fram, which was in 84 North, 102 East.

It is believed here that the Fram may turn up here or at Bergen shortly, as she stood the ice very well, has plenty of provisions on board and there was no sickness among her crew when Dr. Nansen left her on March

Professor Mohn says that the scientific result of Dr. Nansen's observaeral islands have been discovered. Dr. Nansen, in describing their life during the winter of 1895-96, said: "When the bears' flesh had been exhausted we were obliged to kill the weakest dogs to feed the others, and continued thus until the whole pack had been sia .. ghtere !

"Myself and companions started in the direction of Spitzbergen on May 10. After that we occupied six weeks on snowshoes, dragging sledges and kayaks (the Arctic canoe) loaded on sledges after us. We went overland and partly over sea ic We went partiy

"We reached Jackson's winter quarters, where we found all in good health. We remained there about six weeks, till the steamer Windward arrived."

A \$100,000 Fire at Rockford, Ill. ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 17.-Fire gutted the Woodruff block on Seventh street early vesterday morning, causing a loss of over \$100,000.

Search for a Missing Wome LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 17.—The wheelmen, 1,500 strong, of this city, will to-day search the eastern portion of this county for Miss Clyde Black, the young woman who so mysterious-ly disappeared from her college board-ing house over a week ago.

Hot Weather in Oklahoma.

GUTHEIR, Okla., Aug. 17.—The heat has been intense over the entire territory for ten days, ranging from 104 to 110. The late crops will be somewhat affected, but there is not enough of these to materially affect the general result of an abundant yield.

HIS LIFE FOR SCIENCE

Dr. William Shrader's Experiments With X Rays Causes Death.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Aug. 15-Dr. Will iam Shrader, head of the department of electricity in the university of Missouri, died last night from brain fever caused by overwork experimenting with X rays.

For the past two months Dr. Shrader had been treating consumptives with the Roentgen rays. He had labored day and night in the laboratory with fair prospects of proving to the world that the rays would cure consump-tion. Several days ago he broke completely down and soom became un-conscious and talked incessantly. A few days ago he was removed to the academic hall, where rest and quiet would be gained, but all to no avail, as he grew worse and died without regaining consciousness His body aow lies in the university chapel awaiting the arrangements of his father, who has been notified.

Dr. Shrader was a young man, un-married, and very popular both in college and social affairs. He was one of the thirty judges chosen from one of the thirty judges chosen from the world to make electrical awards at the World's fair. He was educated at the best European universities. His father is a retired capitalist and ex-railroad president, living at Indian-apolis.

Whisky Consumption Decreasing.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.-Wholesale liquor dealers from all parts of the country will meet in this city on August 31 to organize a national iquor dealers' association. It is stated that a capital of \$100,000,000 will be represented at the meeting. The chief object of the convention will be to derise plans to prevent the overproduction of whisky. The wholesalers say there has been an overproduction for the past five years, and a gradual de-trease in consumption during that period.

Kansas Growing Slowly.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 11.-The population of Kansas as returned by township assessors through the county cierks has been tabulated by the State board of agriculture and the total is 1,336,659, or a net increase during the past year of 1,925. Forty-five counties have gained 27,221, the smallest gain being four, in Stevens, and the largest 3,277 in Cherokee. Sixty counties lost 25,296, the smallest being one, in Phillips, and the greatest 2,234 in Cowley.

Farried to a Count,

Sr. Louis, Mo., August 14.-A romance which began several years ago at Martinique, when William A. Garesche of this city was United States consul there, culminates yesterday afternoon in the marriage of his daughter Marie to Compt Vincent des Rioux de Messimy of Chicago, form-erly of France, by Father Brown at St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic charch here.

Killed by the Bite of a Spider.

OLATHE, Kan., Aug. 14.-R. F. Hewitt died at 10 o'clock this morning from blood poisoning produced by a spider bite on the thumb about one week ago. He was a brother of Dr. R. Hewitt of Kunsas City, Mo., was bout 55 years old and was a member of Frank G. A. R. post of this city. For many years he was traveling sales-man for Loose Brothers of Kansas City.

To Meet the Dawes Commission CLAREMORE, Ind. Ter., Aug. 15 .-

Advices from Tahlequah state that a bill has passed the Senate providing for the appointment of five attorneys to meet and confer with the Dawes commission on citizenship questions. It is assured that such a measure would receive executive approval, but, owing to lack of harmony in the house, there seems little likelihood of it reaching the chief.

Sewall's Son Works Against Him. New York, Aug. 16.—The following speakers have been engaged to stump Maine for McKinley and Hobart: Harold M. Sewall, son of Bryan's associate; Senators Hale, Frye and Lodge; Congressmen Dingley, Boutelle and Doliver, ex-Governor Pitkin of Louis-iana, ex-Senator Warner Miller, J. Sloat Fassett of New York and Gen-

eral Clark E. Carr of Illinois, ex-minister of Denmark. The St. Paul Breaks the Record.

New York, Aug. 15 .- The American line steamer St. Paul, from Southampton, crossed Sandy Hook bar at 9:32 o'clock this morning. It left Southampton last Saturday at 1:35 clock and made the trip in six days and fifty seven minutes, breaking the record made last Friday by its sister ship, the St. Louis, of six days, two bours and twenty-four minutes

A Woman as Prosidential Flactor

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 15 .- In the Republican state convention vesterday, Congressman Frank Mondell was renominated by acclamation and Chief Justice if. V. S. Groesbeck of Albany county was named for assistant justice of the state supreme court. W. F. Brittain, Benjamin Howell and Mrs. Sarah Malloy were named for Presi-dential electors.

Capitalist Murdered.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 15 .- Hon. W. F. Eyeter of Chambersburg, Pa., was murdered here last night. Fred Vance and five women of the town are detained at the station as knowing something of the case. Mr. Eyeter was here with a party of prominent Pennsylvania capitalists, en route to Cripple Creek to invest in mines.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 14. - Charles Hughes, an ex-Santa Fe engineer, while drunk last Monday night, attempted to steal a Missouri, Kansas & Texas engine. While going through the yards the engine ran into an open switch and was derailed. To-day Hughes was sent to jail for six months on his plea of guilty of attempted largery of a located in the sent of a loc ceny of a locomotive.

The Democrate and Populists Reno county, Kan., failed to effect fusion and both have nominal atraight county tickets